

**EXHIBIT 1**  
**PART 1 OF 2**

MC-275

Name THARON B. HILL

Address SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON  
SAN QUENTIN, CA 94974

CDC or ID Number D87967

FILED Butte County Superior Court  
MAY 21 2007  
By Sharol Sharp Clerk  
Deputy

IN THE BUTTE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

IN AND FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

(Court)

THARON B. HILL

Petitioner

vs.

BOARD OF PRISON HEARINGS

Respondent

## PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

No.

(To be supplied by the Clerk of the Court)

## INSTRUCTIONS - READ CAREFULLY

- If you are challenging an order of commitment or a criminal conviction and are filing this petition in the Superior Court, you should file it in the county that made the order.
- If you are challenging the conditions of your confinement and are filing this petition in the Superior Court, you should file it in the county in which you are confined.
- Read the entire form *before* answering any questions.
- This petition must be clearly handwritten in ink or typed. You should exercise care to make sure all answers are true and correct. Because the petition includes a verification, the making of a statement that you know is false may result in a conviction for perjury.
- Answer all applicable questions in the proper spaces. If you need additional space, add an extra page and indicate that your answer is "continued on additional page."
- If you are filing this petition in the Superior Court, you need file only the original unless local rules require additional copies. Many courts require more copies.
- If you are filing this petition in the Court of Appeal, file the original and four copies.
- If you are filing this petition in the California Supreme Court, file the original and thirteen copies.
- Notify the Clerk of the Court in writing if you change your address after filing your petition.
- In most cases, the law requires service of a copy of the petition on the district attorney, city attorney, or city prosecutor. See Penal Code section 1475 and Government Code section 72193. You may serve the copy by mail.

Approved by the Judicial Council of California for use under Rules 56.5 and 201(h)(1) of the California Rules of Court [as amended effective January 1, 1999]. Subsequent amendments to Rule 44(b) may change the number of copies to be furnished the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal.

Page one of six

## This petition concerns:

☐ A conviction☒ Parole☐ A sentence☐ Credits☐ Jail or prison conditions☐ Prison discipline☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

1. Your name: THARON B. HILL
2. Where are you incarcerated? SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON
3. Why are you in custody? ☒ Criminal Conviction ☐ Civil Commitment

Answer subdivisions a. through i. to the best of your ability.

- a. State reasons for civil commitment or, if criminal conviction, state nature of offense and enhancements (for example, "robbery with use of a deadly weapon").

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER

- b. Penal or other code sections: 182

- c. Name and location of sentencing or committing court: BUTTE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

ONE COURT STREET, OROVILLE, CA 95965

- d. Case number: 96061

- e. Date convicted or committed: APRIL 22, 1988

- f. Date sentenced: JUNE 10, 1988

- g. Length of sentence: 25 TO LIFE

- h. When do you expect to be released? UNKNOWN

- i. Were you represented by counsel in the trial court? ☒ Yes. ☐ No. If yes, state the attorney's name and address:

DENNIS LATIMERCHICO, CA

4. What was the LAST plea you entered? (check one)

☒ Not guilty ☐ Guilty ☐ Nolo Contendere ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

5. If you pleaded not guilty, what kind of trial did you have?

☒ Jury ☐ Judge without a jury ☐ Submitted on transcript ☐ Awaiting trial

## 6. GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

Ground 1: State briefly the ground on which you base your claim for relief. For example, "the trial court imposed an illegal enhancement." (If you have additional grounds for relief, use a separate page for each ground. State ground 2 on page four. For additional grounds, make copies of page four and number the additional grounds in order.)

THE BOARD OF PRISON HEARINGS FAILED TO FOLLOW ITS OWN RULES AND REGULATIONS

PURSUANT TO THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 15 § 2000(50) PREPONDERANCE  
OF EVIDENCE

## a. Supporting facts:

Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law. If you are challenging the legality of your conviction, describe the facts upon which your conviction is based. *If necessary, attach additional pages.* CAUTION: You must state facts, not conclusions. For example, if you are claiming incompetence of counsel you must state facts specifically setting forth what your attorney did or failed to do and how that affected your trial. Failure to allege sufficient facts will result in the denial of your petition. (See *In re Swain* (1949) 34 Cal.2d 300, 304.) A rule of thumb to follow is: *who* did exactly *what* to violate your rights at what time (*when*) or place (*where*). (If available, attach declarations, relevant records, transcripts, or other documents supporting your claim.)

THE PROPER METHOD FINDING A PRISON SUITABLE OR UNSUITABLE FOR PAROLE REQUIRES

THE BOARD OF PRISON HEARINGS TO FIND A PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE STANDARD  
NOT THE SOME EVIDENCE STANDARD

## b. Supporting cases, rules, or other authority (optional):

(Briefly discuss, or list by name and citation, the cases or other authorities that you think are relevant to your claim. If necessary, attach an extra page.)

IN RE ROSENKRANTZ, 80 CAL.APP.4TH; WOLFF V. MCDONELL, 418 U.S. 539

7. Ground 2 or Ground \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable):

THE BOARD OF PRISON HEARINGS FAILED SHOW PURSUANT TO THE SOME EVIDENCE STANDARD  
THAT THERE IS SOME EVIDENCE TO DENY PAROLE

a. Supporting facts:

SEE ATTACHED WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

b. Supporting cases, rules, or other authority:

SUPERINTENDENT V. HILL 472 U.S. 445; IN RE ROSENKRANTZ 29 CAL., 4TH 616

8. Did you appeal from the conviction, sentence, or commitment? ☒ Yes. ☐ No. If yes, give the following information:

a. Name of court ("Court of Appeal" or "Appellate Dept. of Superior Court"):

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS

b. Result: DENIED

c. Date of decision: JANUARY 30, 1992

d. Case number or citation of opinion, if known: C004755

e. Issues raised: (1) JURY MISCONDUCT

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

f. Were you represented by counsel on appeal? ☒ Yes. ☐ No. If yes, state the attorney's name and address, if known:

ROSS THOMAS, 842 FOLSOM ST., STE. 144, SAN FRANCISCO, CA.

9. Did you seek review in the California Supreme Court? ☒ Yes. ☐ No. If yes, give the following information:

a. Result: DENIED

b. Date of decision: FEBRUARY 1992

c. Case number or citation of opinion, if known: S035762

d. Issues raised: (1) SAME AS ABOVE

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

10. If your petition makes a claim regarding your conviction, sentence, or commitment that you or your attorney did not make on appeal, explain why the claim was not made on appeal:

THIS CLAIM IS PURSUANT TO A PAROLE HEARING

11. Administrative Review:

a. If your petition concerns conditions of confinement or other claims for which there are administrative remedies, failure to exhaust administrative remedies may result in the denial of your petition, even if it is otherwise meritorious. (See *In re Muszalski* (1975) 52 Cal. App.3d 500 [125 Cal. Rptr. 286].) Explain what administrative review you sought or explain why you did not seek such review:

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES ARE SATISFIED

b. Did you seek the highest level of administrative review available? ☒ Yes. ☐ No.

*Attach documents that show you have exhausted your administrative remedies.*

12. Other than direct appeal, have you filed any other petitions, applications, or motions with respect to this conviction, commitment, or issue in any court? ☒ Yes. If yes, continue with number 13. ☐ No. If no, skip to number 15.

13. a. (1) Name of court: BUTTE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
- (2) Nature of proceeding (for example, "habeas corpus petition"): HABEAS CORPUS/WRIT OF ERROR
- (3) Issues raised: (a) INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL; NO PROOF OF OVERT ACT.
- (b) ALSO VIOLATED MY RIGHTS PURSUANT TO TRIAL JUDGE USING PREONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE TO ENHANCE MY SENTENCE.
- (4) Result (Attach order or explain why unavailable): DENIED
- (5) Date of decision: AUGUST 4, 1993/MARCH 2007
- b. (1) Name of court: THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS
- (2) Nature of proceeding: SAME AS ABOVE
- (3) Issues raised: (a) SAME AS ABOVE
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) Result (Attach order or explain why unavailable): DENIED - C016674
- (5) Date of decision: 09/16/93 - MARCH 2007

c. For additional prior petitions, applications, or motions, provide the same information on a separate page.

14. If any of the courts listed in number 13 held a hearing, state name of court, date of hearing, nature of hearing, and result:

BUTTE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT AUGUST 4, 1993

15. Explain any delay in the discovery of the claimed grounds for relief and in raising the claims in this petition. (See *In re Swain* (1949) 34 Cal.2d 300, 304.)

THERE ARE NO DELAYS

16. Are you presently represented by counsel? ☐ Yes. ☒ No. If yes, state the attorney's name and address, if known:

17. Do you have any petition, appeal, or other matter pending in any court? ☒ Yes. ☐ No. If yes, explain:

THREE CASES ARE PENDING. ONE IN THE STATE SUPREME COURT AND TWO IN THE FEDERAL COURT. ONE IS A PETITION FOR REVIEW ON THE WRIT OF ERROR. THE OTHERS FOR PAROLE.

18. If this petition might lawfully have been made to a lower court, state the circumstances justifying an application to this court:

N/A

I, the undersigned, say: I am the petitioner in this action. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing allegations and statements are true and correct, except as to matters that are stated on my information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

Date: 5/16/07

Tharon Hill  
(SIGNATURE OF PETITIONER)

IN THE CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF BUTTE

Tharon Hill  
Petitioner

v.

Board of Prison Hearings  
Respondent

CASE NO.

CHARGED OFFENSE NUMBER IN THE  
SUPERIOR COURT OF BUTTE COUNTY  
#96061 (1987)

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Tharon Hill  
D-87967, 1-N-26L  
San Quentin Prison  
San Quentin, CA.  
94974



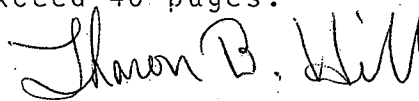
**CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE**

**Rule 8.204**

Pursuant to California Rules of Court Rule 8.204(c)(1), I certify that the Petitioner's Writ of Habeas Corpus is:

Proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 13 points or more, contains 7,315 words and does not exceed 40 pages.

Dated May 16, 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tharon B. Hill". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Tharon" being more prominent than the last name "Hill".

Tharon B. Hill  
Petitioner pro se

VERIFICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF MARIN )

(C.C.P. section 446 & 2015.5; 28 U.S.C. section 1746)

I, THARON HILL, declare under penalty of perjury that:

I am a party in the above-entitled action; I have read the foregoing documents and know the contents thereof; and the same is true of my own knowledge, except as to matters stated therein upon information and belief, and as to those matters I believe they are true.

Executed this 16th day of May 2007, at San Quentin State Prison, San Quentin, California 94974.

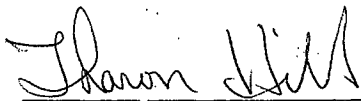
s/s   
Tharon Hill

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF BUTTE

Tharon Hill  
Petitioner

V.

Board of Prison Hearings  
Respondent.

Case No.

## WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

## INTRODUCTION

This writ contains two arguments. One in relation to the Board of Prison Hearings failing to uphold its own rules and regulations pursuant to California Code of Regulations title 15 § 2000(50), and the other in relation to the "some evidence" standard pursuant to Superintendent v. Hill (1985) 472 U.S. 445.

On December 19, 2006, the California Board of Prison Hearings held a parole consideration hearing pursuant to petitioner being found guilty of Penal Code § 182, conspiracy to commit murder.

It will be pointed out within the Board Hearing Record, that the commissioners violated petitioner's rights to a fair and impartial hearing. It will also be shown that the Board of Prison Hearings held nothing more than a summary hearing, and failed to address California Code of Regulations,

title 15 § 2402, and the factors therein in relation to finding suitability or unsuitability in a parole hearing, which is required by law.

Moreover, the Board of Prison Hearings used the same reasons to deny parole during the previous parole consideration hearings, and failed to take into account petitioner's stellar prison record.

Specific factors applicable to the Board's decisions are set forth in Penal Code section 3041 and the Board's regulations (promulgated pursuant to subdivision (a) of section 3041) established criteria for determining suitability for release on parole. (Cal. Code Regs., Tit. 15 [CCR-15] section 2402.) The factor statutorily required to be considered, and of most importance, is public safety. As stated in subdivision (b) of Penal Code section 3041, the Board "shall set a release date unless it determines that the gravity of the current convicted offense or offenses, or the timing and gravity of current or past convicted offense or offenses, is such that consideration of the public safety requires a more lengthy period of incarceration for this individual..." The factors required to be considered by the Board regulations are for the most part, specified in section 2402.

Petitioner was denied parole for two years for the following reasons: (1) The offense was carried out in a manner which demonstrates an exceptionally callous disregard for human suffering, and the offense was carried out in a dispassionate

manner. (2) The motive for the crime was inexplicable in relation to the offense. (3) Parole plans. (4) Need self-help or therapy. (5) Psychological report.

There are no negative differences between the October 2005 board hearing and the December 19, 2006, board hearing. There is, however, positive advances by petitioner. Petitioner did not receive disciplinary write-ups. Petitioner has viable parole plans. Petitioner continues to participate in self-help programs (AA, Positive Attitude, Painting classes, Creative Writing classes and Veterans programs). Even though the Board found to the contrary, the psychological assessment is supportive of release. "His level of dangerousness within the structured setting ... is very low." (See Exh. A. P.70. Also see reference to probation officer's report at p.61.)

The Board's decision is not in accord with a proper reading of the relevant statutes, regulations and case law. The "some evidence" standard of review provides broad discretion to the Board, however, it is in fact bound by three requirements: (1) the evidence must be drawn from the factors enumerated in the statutory and regulatory framework; (2) the evidence must be deemed relevant and reliable; and (3) the evidence must reasonably speak to whether the inmate poses a current public safety threat.

Although there is no question that in most cases the statutory "commitment offense" factor is relevant pursuant to Rosenkrantz and Dannenberg, and at times may be enough to



deny parole, Rosenkrantz and Dannenberg, do not apply in petitioner's case. Both Rosenkrantz and Dannenberg address commitment offenses in relation to murder, to which this petitioner did not commit murder. In other words, if the court uses a crime on the basis of conduct (Rosenkrantz and Dannenberg) which do not constitute the crime, it offends the basic notions of justice and fair play embodied in the Constitution. North Carolina v. Alford, 400 U.S. 25; United States v. Davila, 698 F.2d 715 723; Morse v. Texas, 691 F.2d 770, 773. Further, evidence of the commission of a wholly separate and independent crime that is not on point with petitioner's conviction is inadmissible. (Michelson v. United States, 335 U.S. 469, 475-76, 69 S.Ct. 213, 218, 93 L.Ed. 168, the evidence cannot possess probative value which is outweighed by undue prejudice. United States v. Beechum, 582 F.2d 898, 911, cert denied, 440 U.S. 920, 99 S.Ct. 1244, 59 L.Ed.2d 472.)

If the court uses citations in relation to a crime where murder was committed to deny this writ, it is tantamount to extrinsic evidence - for petitioner was not convicted of murder. It is required that the physical elements of the extrinsic offense include the essential physical elements of the offense for which petitioner was convicted. According to the Fed.R.Evid. 404(b): Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts is not admissible to prove the character of a person in order to show that he acted in conformity therewith.

The probative value of Rosenkrantz and Dannenberg's

offenses are deemed insufficient to outweigh the inherent prejudice caused to petitioner. Therefore, as a predicate to a determination that extrinsic offenses are relevant, the Court must offer proof demonstrating that petitioner committed murder. The Court must demonstrate relevance.

According to California Evidence Code section 210, "relevant evidence" means evidence that has a tendency to prove or disprove any disputed fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action.

Evidence Code section 210 encompasses a broad concept of relevance. That concept comprehends both the probative value of evidence and its relationship to a matter which is provable in the action. Thus, as broadly defined by Evidence Code section 210, "relevant evidence" has two distinct dimensions: (1) probative value, i.e., the "tendency [of the evidence] in reason to prove or disprove" the proposition for which is is offered and (2) relationship to a matter which is provable in the action, i.e., the "tendency [of the evidence] in reason to prove or disprove any disputed fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action." Under the broad definition of "relevant evidence" in Evidence Code section 210, evidence which has no "tendency in reason to prove or disprove any disputed fact of consequence to the determination of the action" is irrelevant. So also is evidence which does have "any tendency in reason to prove or disprove any ..." fact which is not of consequence to the determination of the

action. Therefore, the Court's use of Rosenkrantz and Dennenberg, or any other case where murder was committed, to deny petitioner's writ of habeas corpus, is tantamount to using extrinsic evidence, and violates petitioner's due process rights.

As important to the foregoing is that the Board must show the crime is beyond the minimum elements necessary to sustain a conviction for the offense in order to satisfy the California Code of Regulation title 15 § 2402, and to meet the especially heinous, atrocious or cruel manner set forth therein. As will be shown, the Board's findings were not in accord with In re Rosenkrantz, 29 Cal.4th 616; Ronsenkrantz v. Marshall, 444 F.Supp.2d 1063; In re Elkins, (2006) 144 Cal.App.4th 475; In re Scott, 119 Cal.App.4th 871, and In re Ramirez, 94 Cal.App.4th at p. 569. (The offense must be found on "all ... relevant factors." Rosenkrantz, supra, 29 Cal.4th at pp. 660, 677.)

THE BPH IS REQUIRED TO USE THE  
PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE STANDARD  
DURING A PAROLE HEARING

Failure on behalf of the California Board of Hearings to follow its procedures is fundamentally unfair, and a violation of the Fifth Amendment.

The United States Constitution requires states and

their agencies to comply with all the procedures they establish. Carson v. Block, 790 F.2d 562, 565-6. A violation of the BPH's rules authorizes relief in this proceeding if the rules are themselves essential components of due process of law - that is, if the procedures used by the BPH violates the Constitution. Under 18 U.S.C. § 4218, a parole board's failure to follow administrative rules and regulations violates constitutional provisions. Turner v. Henman, 829 F.2d 612.

Numerous federal courts, including the United States Supreme Court have found "an inmate is entitled to expect the Bureau of prisons to follow its own policies." Wolff v. McDonnell, 418 U.S. 539, 557, 94 S.Ct. 2963, 2925, 41 L.Ed.2d 935. In re Rosenkrantz (2000) 80 Cal.App.4th 409, 424-425 also found the Board must determine parole suitability by following its own rules and regulations.

Caldwell v. Miller, 790 F.2d 589, 09, ruled that "An agency must conform its actions to the procedures that it has adopted." See Pearce v. Director, Office of Workers' Compensation, 647 F.2d 716; VanderMolen v. Stetson, 571 F.2d 617, 624; see also Morton v. Ruiz, 415 U.S. 199, 235, 94 S.Ct. 1055, 1074, 39 L.Ed.2d 270 (Where the rights of individuals are affected, it is incumbent upon agencies to follow their own procedures.) Vitarelli v. Seaton, 359 U.S. 535, 79 S.Ct. 968, 3 L.Ed.2d 1012; Services v. Dulles, 354 U.S. 363, 77 S.Ct. 1152, 1 L.Ed.2d 1403. "An inmate, too, has the right to expect prison officials to follow its policies and regulations."

Anderson v. Smith, 697 F.2d 239. Here the proper procedure for the BPH and courts to follow is the "preponderance of evidence" standard within the Cal.Code of Regs. tit. 15 § 2000(50).

Section 2000(a) states: "The following rules of construction apply to the regulations contained in this division..." At the end of § 2000 reference is made to Penal Code § 3041 - thus all prison inmates have a liberty interest pursuant to Cal.Code of Regs. tit. 15 § 2000(50) preponderance of evidence, and not the more stringent "some evidence" standard, which is not mandated by the California State Legislature.

Whenever an abuse of discretion is made by an administrative agency, reviewing courts cannot set it aside unless the court has a definite and firm conviction that a clear violation in judgment has not taken place. Taylor v. United States Parole Commission, 734 F.2d 1152, 1154; Bolani v Immigration & Naturalization Service, 669 F.2d 1157, 1160; McBee v. Bonner, 296 F.2d 235, 237.

Although numerous courts are using the "some evidence" standard as set forth in Superintendent v. Hill, supra, 472 U.S. 445, and In re Rosenkrantz supra, 29 Cal.4th 616, the "some evidence" standard is in direct conflict with the Cal.Code of Regs. tit. 15 § 2000(50). The fact is, the law is what it is, and the "some evidence" standard should not be allowed to supersede the mandated preponderance of evidence within

the Cal.Code of Regs. title 15 § 2000.

If the Legislature intended for the "some evidence" to be the applicable standard, the Cal.Code of Regs. tit. 15 § 2000(50) would have been repealed.

Cal.Code of Regs. title 15 § 2402 sets forth six (6) factors in finding an inmate unsuitable for parole: (1) Commitment Offense; (2) Previous Record of Violence; (3) Unstable Social History; (4) Sadistic Sexual Offenses; (5) Psychological Factors and (6) Institutional Behavior. § 2402 mandates nine (9) "Circumstances Tending to Show Suitability" which are: (1) No Juvenile Record; (2) Stable Social History; (3) Signs of Remorse; (4) Motivation for Crime; (5) Battered Woman Syndrome; (6) Lack of Criminal History; (7) Age; (8) Understanding and Plans for Future and (9) Institutional Behavior.

There are a total of fifteen factors the Board must use to find suitability or unsuitability. If the Board implements the Cal.Code of Regs. title 15 § 2000(50) and uses the preponderance of evidence standard, eight of the above mentioned factors is required to find petitioner unsuitable for parole, not five as was done during the hearing.

According to the Cal.Code of Regs. title 15 § 2281(d)(7) the parole suitability determination process only requires that part one, or part two of § 2402 be satisfied, which is in conflict with the policy of using just one factor to deny parole.

THE BOARD OF PRISON HEARINGS  
FAILED TO UPHOLD  
THE SOME EVIDENCE REQUIREMENTS  
RESULTING IN A VIOLATION OF  
PETITIONER'S DUE PROCESS

While there is no federal constitutional right to parole, (Greenholtz v. Inmates of Nebraska Penal (1979) 442 U.S. 1, 11-12) both federal and state courts have recognized that California's parole scheme bestows on prisoners a cognizable liberty interest in parole that is protected by due process. Biggs v. Terhune (9th Cir. 2004) 334 F.3d 910, 914; Armstrong v. Davis (9th Cir. 2001) 275 F.3d 849, 864; McQuillion v. Duncan (9th Cir. 2002) 306 F.3d 895, 903; and In re Rosenkrantz (2002) 29 Cal.4th 616, 655-659 [prisoner's have a liberty interest in parole protected by due process.]

Within the context of parole consideration in California, due process requires that "some evidence" support a decision by the Board to deny parole. (Superintendent v. Hill (1985) 472 U.S. 445, 456; Biggs, supra, 334 F.3d at 915; Rosenkrantz, supra, 29 Cal.4th at 667; In re Smith, 109 Cal.App.4th at 501-503; In re Capistran (2003) 107 Cal.App.4th 1299, 1305; In re Ramirez (2001) 94 Cal.4th 549, 564; In re George Scott (2005) 133 Cal.App.4th (#).

Accordingly, this Court must undertake a fact specific inquiry of whether there is evidence to deny parole under California law. (McQuillion, supra, 306, F.3d at 904-906; Biggs, supra, 334 F.3d at 915.) Specifically, the Court must determine whether there is some evidence that petitioner would

currently present an "unreasonable risk of danger to society" if released on parole. (Cal.Code Regs., tit. 15 §2402(a); Penal Code, §3041(b)).

#### THE BPH HEARING RECORD

##### a. Consequences of actions and magnitude

Rosenkrantz held the "some evidence" standard is not met when the Board minimizes culpability. It did so after (1) delving into the entire record before the Board as to the relevant issue in question; (2) specifically reviewing evidence that the Board had omitted in making its determination; and (3) assessing the reasonableness of the Board's interpretation of the entirety of these circumstances.

After reviewing all the evidence before the Board on this issue, the court will find no reasonable interpretation of the circumstances would justify finding "some evidence." Indeed, the Board's failure to consider all relevant evidence is consistently deemed, in a variety of contexts, to be arbitrary and capricious and abuse of discretion. See e.g., Envil. Def. Ctr, Inc. v. EPA (2003) 344 F.3d 832, 858 n.35 (holding federal agency has acted in arbitrary and capricious fashion if the agency has "entirely failed to consider an important aspect... [or] its decision... runs counter to the evidence.") According to People v. Neol (2005) Cal.App. Lexis 711, at 148, "The trial Court was not permitted to substitute its conclusion... under circumstances where it could not explain how this... bit of evidence trumped the otherwise overwhelming



counterrailing credible evidence..." This is the same as the Board has done in petitioner's case.

Evidence relied on by the Board must be "reliable," (Regs.. §§ 2402, subd. (b), 2281, subd. (b)); it must have "'some indicia of reliability.'" (In re Scott (2005) 133 Cal.App.4th 573, 591, 34 Cal.Rptr.3d 905; Biggs, 334 F.3d at 915; McQuillon, 306 F.3d at 904; Jancsek, 833 F.3d at 1390.), Additionally, the requirement of procedural due process embodied in the California Constitution (Cal. Const., art. I, § 7, subd. (a)) places some limitations upon the discretionary authority of the Board. (In re Rosenkrantz (2002) 29 Cal.4th 585, 655. A prisoner is entitled to "an individualized consideration of all relevant factors.") (In re DeLuna, 126 Cal.App.4th at p. 591.) The Board's decision "must reflect an individualized consideration of the specified criteria and cannot be arbitrary or capricious," The forgoing requirement was not accomplished during petitioner's hearing. There is nowhere in the record that shows the Board used the California Code of Regulations, title 15 § 2402, and individually cited each factor in relation to their findings. In order for the Board to meet procedural due process embodied in the California Constitution it must address all fifteen (15) factors, and not give five (5) turgid reasons without implementing the applicable factors for each one.

Petitioner will now address each in numerical order:

**(1) Especially atrocious dispassionate and calculated**

California courts implemented what is known as the "beyond the minimum necessary" in relation to the death of a victim. (In re Rosenkrantz, 29 Cal.4th at 683.) In other words, what evidence indicates the commitment offense was "especially atrocious, dispassionate and calculated," given that there typically must be a finding of some level of heinousness, in order for anyone to have been convicted in the first place? Cal.Code Regs tit. 15 § 2402(c)(1); Smith 114 Cal.App.4th at 366-67 (noting that "all second degree murders by definition involve some callousness-i.e., lack of emotion or sympathy, emotional insensitivity, indifference to the feelings and suffering of others."

In order for a crime to be "atrocious, dispassionate and calculated" and meet the "minimum necessary to sustain a conviction" pursuant to the Cal.Code of Regs., tit. 15 § 2402, the offense must have been carried out execution-style. Rosenkrantz, supra, 29 Cal.4th at p. 683.

The Rosenkrantz requirement cannot possibly apply to petitioner's case, because petitioner did not commit murder. (Petitioner incorporates pages 3-5 into this argument.) Moreover, there had to be multiple victims attacked, injured or killed in the same or separate incidents. ( See Cal.Code Regs, tit. 15 § 2402(a)(1)(A).) In re George Scott, 133 Cal.App.4th (#) (Oct. 18, 2005) held "[it] is necessary to remember that denial of parole based upon the nature of the offense may rise to the level

of a due process violation, as where no circumstances of the offense reasonably could be considered more aggravated or violent than the minimum necessary to sustain a conviction for that offense." (Rosenkrantz, supra, 29 Cal.4th at p.683.) Therefore an unsuitability determination must be predicated on "some evidence that the particular circumstances of [the prisoner's] crime-circumstances went beyond the minimum elements of his conviction-indicated exceptional callousness and cruelty with trivial provocation, and thus suggested he remains a danger to public safety." (In re Dannenberg, supra, 34 Cal.4th at p. 1098.) The Scott court went on to explain comparisons, "[in] Rosenkrantz... a full week of careful preparation, rehearsal and execution" took place, "[the] prisoner, fired 10 shots at close range from an assault weapon and fired at least three or four shots into the victim's head as he lay on the pavement, carried out the crime with planning, sophistication or professionalism," is more aggravated or violent, and meets the "minimum necessary." (Rosenkrantz, at p.678.) Similarly, there was evidence of premeditation in In re Lowe (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 1405, which also involved a second degree murder conviction. There the prisoner purchased the gun shortly before the murder, entered his victim's bedroom in the middle of the night while he was asleep, unsuspecting, and in a special relationship of confidence and trust with his killer, 'shot him five times in the head and chest, execution style.' (Id. at p. 1414.) As this court stated, this evidence showed the

murder 'was a cold-blooded execution' and that the prisoner's 'egregious acts [were] far more aggravated than the minimum necessary to sustain a second degree murder conviction.'" (In re Scott, 119 Cal.App.4th 871, 889-892; In re Van Houten (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th 339; Rosenkrantz v. Marshall, 444 F. Supp.2d 1063; In re Dannenberg, 34 Cal.4th at p. 1098.))

The circumstances of petitioner's crime do not meet the foregoing requirements. The fact is, petitioner's crime is significantly less egregious than those in other cases in which the nature of the offense was found to support a finding of suitability. (See Rosenkrantz v. Marshall, supra, 444 F. Supp.2d 1063.)

There is no evidence petitioner "terrorized, or injured his victim before ... or that he gratuitously increased or unnecessarily prolonged pain and suffering." (See In re Scott, 119 Cal.App.4th 871, 892.) Because the relevant evidence shows no more callous disregard for human suffering than is shown by most offenses, the Board's use of this factor to conclude that petitioner committed his offense in an "especially atrocious dispassionate and calculated manner" is arbitrary and capricious. (In re Rosenkrantz, supra, 29 Cal.4th at 655.) Thus the Board's denial does not meet the "minimum necessary" standard as set forth in Rosenkrantz, or the "some evidence" standard in Superintendent v. Hill, supra, (1985) 472 U.S. 445.

Under the regulations applicable to evaluating an

inmate's current dangerousness, the viciousness of the commitment offense must be balanced against the passage of time and any evidence of an inmate's rehabilitation. Among the indicators of parole suitability are: "(7) Age. The prisoner's present age (68) reduces the probability of recidivism. ¶ (8) Understanding and Plans for Future. The prisoner has made realistic plans for release or has developed marketable skills that can be put to use upon release. ¶ (9) Institutional Behavior. Institutional activities indicate an enhanced ability to function within the law upon release." (Regs., § 2402, subd.(d).)

## **(2) Inexplicable and trivial**

The Scott court found "To fit the description of inexplicable and trivial in relation to the offense requires comparisons; the motive must be materially less significant (or more "trivial") than those which drive people to commit the offense in question, and therefore more indicative of a risk of danger to society if the prisoner is released than is ordinarily presented." (119 Cal.App.4th at 894.) If the Scott court's reasoning is correct, the "inexplicable and trivial" standard does not meet the "some evidence" criteria in the Board's findings - for the victim's actions were directly related to petitioner's conduct. (Exh. A. pp.20,24,59.)

More importantly, to meet the "inexplicable and trivial" standard within the Cal.Code of Regs, tit., 15 § 2402,

inexplicable and trivial must be tied in with exceptionally heinous and callous pursuant to § 2402, subd. (c)(1), which requires a murder. (In re Dannenberg, supra, 34 Cal.4th at p. 1098.) As previously stated, petitioner did not commit murder, therefore, the inexplicable and trivial standard does not apply.

### (3) Petitioner needs parole plans

One of the factors (Cal.Code Regs, tit. 15. § 2404(d)(8).) in finding a prisoner suitable for parole is "the prisoner has made realistic plans for release or has developed marketable skills that can be put to use upon release." (Emphasis added.) It is not required to have both, one is sufficient.

The record is indisputable, petitioner received certification in Mechanical Drafting and Vocational Plumbing. (Exh. A. p.108.) It is also shown within the record that petitioner was a general contractor. (Exh. A. p.39.)

As to parole plans, the Court will find letters of support from his brother in Utah, the Veteran's Administration in San Mateo, a long standing friend in San Bernadino County, and from a nephew, who is willing to give financial support. (Exh. A. pp.76-81. Also see Exh. B.) The Board, however, refused to accept the parole plans, indicating a need to have "some backup for Butte County." (Eh. A. p.107.)

The United States Congress in 1934 (Penal Code §

11177) set forth an act granting the consent to any two or more states to enter into agreements of compacts. Penal Code § 11177(c) states: "That it shall be competent for the duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities of a state party to this compact (herein called "sending state"), to permit any person convicted of an offense... and placed on... parole to reside in any other state party to this compact... (a) [If] such person is in fact a resident or has his family residing within the receiving state..." Also see Penal Code § 3003(b)(i) "An inmate may be paroled to another state pursuant to any law."

As previously mentioned, title 15 § 2402 subd.(d)(8) only requires to have parole plans or a marketable skill. Not both. Therefore, the some evidence standard is not met.

#### **4) Petitioner's need for therapy**

According to the Cal.Code of Regs., tit. 15 § 2402(c)(5) it is made clear "The prisoner [must have] a lengthy history of severe mental problems related to the offense." There is nowhere within the record showing petitioner has a mental history related to the offense. Nor is there anywhere within the title 15 § 2402, requiring a prisoner to attend therapy. Nor does the psychological report recommend therapy; to which the Board Commissioner realizes therapy may not be available (Exh. A. p.110.),

More importantly, there is a letter in petitioner's

file from Cynthia E. Harris, a Licensed Clinical Social Worker, who was under the direction of a psychiatrist. Ms. Harris made found that this petitioner has insight into the crime and control over lifes stresses. Ms. Harris also recommended petitioner's release. (Exh. C.)

How is it then, that the 2006 Board can find petitioner unsuitable for parole for failing to acquire therapy?

**(5) The Board found the Psychological report is not supportive of release**

The Court is directed to petitioner's psychological evaluation, where Doctor Starrett states on page 8: "In summary, this individual overall appears to rate in the low range in his propensity to commit violence in the future when compared to similar violent inmates. The inmate's crime is a crime of passion, or an affective crime, which do not reoccur and inmate's age is another factor." How much more is needed? The psychologist did not state petitioner was a risk to society.

The Board goes on to find petitioner needs more insight into the crime, and fails to recognize that petitioner on numerous occasions expressed remorse and responsibility for the crime. (Exh. A. pp.24,48,60. Also see Exh. C.)

Moreover, Penal Code § 5011(b) and the Cal.Code of Regs., title 15 section 2236 were invoked, (Exh. A. p.11.) and as such it was a violation of petitioner's rights for the Board to find a need for more insight into the crime,



notwithstanding, ordering another psychological evaluation to specifically address petitioner's insight. (Exh. A. p.110.)

As far as being a risk to society, the State Supreme Court in People v. Burnick, 14 Cal.3d 306, 327; 121 Cal.Rptr. 488; 535 P.2d 352, found "The evidence, as well as the consensus of opinion by responsible scientific authorities, is now unequivocal." (Diamond, the Psychiatric Prediction of Dangerousness (1975) 123 U.Pa. L.Rev. 439, 451.) In the words of spokesmen for the psychiatric profession itself, "Unfortunately, this is the state of art. Neither psychiatrists nor anyone else have reliably demonstrated an ability to predict future violence or 'dangerousness.' Neither has any special psychiatric 'expertise' in this area been established." (Task Force Report, Clinical Aspects of the Violent Individual (American Psychiatric Assn., 1974) p.28) And the same studies which proved the inaccuracy of psychiatric predications have demonstrated beyond dispute the no less disturbing manner in which such prophecies consistently err; they predict acts of violence which will not in fact take place ("false positives"), thus bringing as "dangerous" many persons who are in reality totally harmless. (See generally id. at pp.23-30.)

What may be of further interest to the Court is that psychiatric evaluations and, "The recommendation shall be submitted to the Director of Corrections and shall not be effective until approved by the director." Penal Code § 5079. In that this is the case, petitioner's psychological evaluations

are invalid - for the Director of Corrections did not review and approve the recommendations.

In summing up this issue, the Court is directed to Exh. C. where Doctor Falkenstein's psychiatric evaluation made it clear that "This inmate should be removed from special calendar because psychopathology is not significantly related to future criminal behavior, psychiatric opinion will not contribute to a release decision." Yet, the Board of Prison Hearings, and psychologists have ignored the professional opinion of a psychiatrist, who is more qualified, and chosen to use whatever means possible to deny parole.

**THE BOARD VIOLATED  
PETITIONER'S RIGHTS  
PURSUANT TO PENAL CODE § 3041**

In October 2005, petitioner appeared before the Board of Prison Hearing for a parole consideration hearing, was found unsuitable, and given a one year denial. The Board on January 19, 2006 again held a parole hearing and found petitioner unsuitable for parole, and issued a two years denial in violation of Penal Code § 3041.1(2). The 2006 Board used the exact same reasons to deny parole as the 2005 Board, and as such a one year, not a two year denial was appropriate. To find "that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing during the following year" (P.C. § 3041.1(2) requires more than boilerplate statements. There must be something beyond that of what the previous Board found, to which the 2006 Board did not find.

### CONCLUSION

The Board during petitioner's parole consideration hearing failed to support its findings with applicable regulations when it based its unsuitable parole findings upon the gravity of the crime. (Cal.Code of Regs., tit. 15 § 2402.)

Moreover, the Ninth Circuit and California Supreme Court made it clear that "[a] continued reliance in the future on an unchanging factor, the circumstance of the offense and conduct prior to imprisonment, runs contrary to the rehabilitative goals espoused by the prison system and could result in a due process violation." Biggs, 334 F.3d at 917; Rosenkrantz, supra, 29 Cal.4th at 689.)

In the circumstances of this case, the Board's reliance upon the facts of petitioner's crime and his commitment offense as a reason to deny parole after 20 years of incarceration, violates due process. First, a continued reliance upon unchanging factors makes a sham of California's parole system and amounts to an arbitrary denial of petitioner's liberty interest. Second, the circumstances of the crime and petitioner's criminal history do not amount to some evidence supporting the conclusion that petitioner poses an unreasonable risk of danger if released.

As the Central District Court in Rosenkrantz v. Marshall, 444 F. Supp.2d 1063, 1081 stated:

Whether the facts of the crime of conviction or other unchanged criteria, affect

the parole eligibility decision can only be predicated on the "predictive value" of the unchanged circumstance. Otherwise, if the unchanged circumstance per se can be used to deny parole eligibility, sentencing is taken out of the hands of the judge and totally deposited in the hands of the BPT. That is, parole eligibility could be indefinitely and forever delayed based on the nature of the crime even though the sentence given set forth the possibility of parole - a sentence given with the facts of the crime fresh in the mind of the judge. While it would not be a constitutional violation to forego parole altogether for certain crimes, what the state cannot constitutionally do is have a sham system where the judge promises the possibility of parole, but because of the nature of the crime, the BPT effectively deletes such from the system. Nor can a parole system, where parole is mandated to be determined on someone's future potential to harm the community, constitutionally exist where despite 20 or more years of prison life which indicates the absence of danger to the community in the future, the BPT commissioners revulsion towards the crime itself, or some other unchanged circumstance, constitutes the alpha and omega of the decision. Nobody elected the BPT commissioners as sentencing judges. Rather, in some realistic way, the facts of the unchanged circumstance must indicate a present danger to the community if released, and this can only be assessed not in a vacuum, after four or five eligibility hearings, but counterpoised against the backdrop of prison events. (Bair v. Folsom State Prison, 2005 WL 2219220, \*12 n.3 (E.D.Cal. 2005), report and recommendation adopted by, 2005 WL 3081634 (E.D.Cal. 2005).)

A review of petitioner's parole suitability hearings reveals each board commissioner used the same factors to deny parole as the previous Board; and failed to realize that the commitment offense will never change. Does this constitute that the jury's findings were a sham? What is

there about the Penal Code pursuant to "Double Jeopardy" the Board doesn't understand when continuing to retry petitioner's case over and over, from his first parole consideration hearing to the present?

The previous Board found, petitioner completed his life term pursuant to the matrix after 15 years of incarceration. (Exh. E.) Taking the matrix into consideration, along with "good time credits," petitioner has now been incarcerated equivalent to 25 years. The question must be asked, is petitioner sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole?

When the Board cites the same factors over and over to deny parole without taking into consideration Cal.Code of Regs., tit. 15 § 2402 and the 15 factors therein, which determines suitability or unsuitability, petitioner's due process rights are violated.

As stated earlier, the evidence relied on by the Board must be "reliable," (Regs., §§ 2402, subd. (b), 2281, subd. (b)); it must have "some indicia of reliability." It must reflect an individualized consideration of the specified criteria and cannot be arbitrary or capricious.

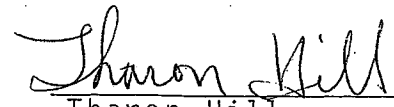
During the hearing, the Board was accused of having made up its mind to deny parole prior to holding the hearing. This accusation was not disputed by the Board Commissioners, which constitutes an admission of bias. (Exh. A. pp. 65-66.). Moreover, the issue at dispute during the foregoing

was taken from a psychological evaluation in 2003, (Exh. A. p.69,70.) and not from the most recent evaluation in 2006. As important is that the Board used the 2003 evaluation to deny parole, then stated, "we are ordering a new psychological evaluation. We have done the paperwork for it, and again, because we found that the previous Panel's request in ordering the other psych were not adequately met by this current psych." (Exh. A. p.111)

To show further bias against petitioner, several letters were acquired from prison staff for the Board's review. Two of those letters were from therapy groups. However, the Board deliberately neglected to read them into the record. This failure is tantamount to the Board using the "need for therapy" to deny parole. If the letters had have been acknowledged, the Board would have found that petitioner has been participating in therapy groups for the past four years. (Exh D.)

It is, therefore, respectfully requested that this Honorable Court find that the Board of Prison Hearings violated petitioner's due process right when it failed to uphold the Cal.Code of Regs., tit. 15 § 2000(50) in relation to using the preponderance of evidence standard as mandated by the State Legislature. It is further requested that this Honorable Court find there is no evidence to support "an unreasonable risk to society," and order petitioner's release.

Dated: May 16, 2007

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Sharon Hill  
Litigant Pro-se

**EXHIBIT A HEARING TRANSCRIPTS**



SUBSEQUENT PAROLE CONSIDERATION HEARING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BOARD OF PAROLE HEARINGS

**INMATE**

In the matter of the Life )  
Term Parole Consideration )  
Hearing of: )

CDC Number D-87967

THARON HILL )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON

SAN QUENTIN, CALIFORNIA

DECEMBER 19, 2006

9:05 A.M.

PANEL PRESENT:

Janice Eng, Presiding Commissioner  
Deborah Star, Deputy Commissioner  
Ronald Herron, Deputy Commissioner

OTHERS PRESENT:

Tharon Hill, Inmate  
John Stringer, Attorney for Inmate  
Francisco Zarate, Chief Deputy District Attorney  
(Via Video)  
Correctional Officers Unidentified

CORRECTIONS TO THE DECISION HAVE BEEN MADE

\_\_\_\_ No  
\_\_\_\_ Yes

See Review of Hearing  
Transcript Memorandum

Stacy Wegner House of Scribes

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1                    P R O C E E D I N G S

2                    DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay. Ms. Eng, we're  
3                    on record right now.

4                    PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Good morning.

5                    INMATE HILL: Good morning.

6                    PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: This is a  
7                    subsequent parole consideration hearing for Tharon  
8                    Hill, T-H-A-R-O-N, Hill, CDC number D-87967. Today's  
9                    date is December 19th, 2006, and the time is 9:05 a.m.  
10                   We're located at San Quentin State Prison. The inmate  
11                   was received on June 21st, 1988, from Butte County.  
12                   The life term began on June 21st, 1988. The minimum  
13                   eligible parole date is April 6, 2004. The controlling  
14                   offense for which the inmate has been committed is  
15                   conspiracy to commit murder in the first, case number  
16                   96061, count one, Penal Code 187. The inmate received  
17                   a total term of 25 years to life. This hearing is  
18                   being tape recorded, and for the purpose of voice  
19                   identification, each of us will be required to state  
20                   our first and last name, spelling out our last names.  
21                   And sir, when it comes to your turn, after you spell  
22                   out your last name, please provide us with your CDC  
23                   number. So I'll begin, and we'll move to the right,  
24                   and don't forget we have somebody on video. So my name  
25                   is Janice Eng, E-N-G, Commissioner.

26                   DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Deborah Star,  
27                   S-T-A-R, Deputy Commissioner.

1           DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HERRON: Ronald Herron,  
2     H-E-R-R-O-N, Deputy Commissioner.

3           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Sir.

4           DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Mr. Zarate.

5           DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ZARATE: Okay.

6     Francisco Zarate, Z-A-R-A-T-E, Chief Deputy District  
7     Attorney Butte County.

8           INMATE HILL: Tharon Hill, H-I-L-L, D-87967.

9           ATTORNEY STRINGER: John Stringer, S-T-R-I-N-G-  
10    E-R, attorney.

11          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: For the record, we  
12    have two correctional officers present for security  
13    reasons, and they will not be participating in the  
14    hearing. Before we begin, sir, you'll be required to  
15    read aloud that ADA statement in front of you, so you  
16    can begin at any time.

17          INMATE HILL:

18          "The Americans with Disabilities Act, ADA,  
19          is a law to help people with disabilities.  
20          Disabilities are problems that make it  
21          harder for some people to see, hear,  
22          breathe, talk, walk, learn, think, work,  
23          or take care of themselves than it is for  
24          others. Nobody can be kept out of public  
25          places or activities because of a  
26          disability. If you have a disability, you  
27          have the right to ask for help to get

1           ready for the BPT hearing, get to the  
2           hearing, talk, read forms and papers, and  
3           understand the hearing process. The BPT  
4           will look at what you ask for to make sure  
5           that you have a disability that is covered  
6           by the ADA and that you have asked for the  
7           right kind of help. If you do not get  
8           help, or if you don't think you got the  
9           kind of help you need, ask for a BPT 1074  
10          Grievance Form. You can also get help to  
11          fill it out."

12          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Thank you. The  
13          record reflects that you did sign the BPT Form 1073 on  
14          September 20th of 2006, and that form is a reasonable  
15          accommodation notice and request in accordance with the  
16          provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act. And  
17          this form indicates that you do not have any disability  
18          as defined under the ADA. Is that true, sir?

19          INMATE HILL: That's true. I have glaucoma, but  
20          it doesn't effect me right now.

21          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So the  
22          information is still current and correct?

23          INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

24          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So I still  
25          have to go through some basic questions.

26          INMATE HILL: Okay.

27          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Do you have any

1 problems walking up or down the stairs or for distances  
2 of a hundred yards or more?

3 INMATE HILL: No.

4 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So I see  
5 that you do have some glasses?

6 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

7 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Are those for  
8 reading and distance?

9 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

10 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Will those  
11 be adequate to help you get through the hearing today  
12 if you have to read any documents?

13 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

14 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Do you have  
15 any hearing impairments?

16 INMATE HILL: No, ma'am.

17 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Sir, have  
18 you -- I think we generally ask if you've ever been  
19 included in the CCCMS or EOP programs.

20 INMATE HILL: Currently?

21 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Well, if you've  
22 ever been included.

23 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

24 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And yeah, I  
25 did note -- I did read that in your file. When were  
26 you in -- when was the last time you were in the CCCMS?  
27 Was that around 2002?

1 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

2 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

3 INMATE HILL: My wife passed away, and I was --

4 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. But you're  
5 not currently in any one of those programs?

6 INMATE HILL: No, ma'am.

7 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So have you  
8 taken any psychotropic medication either in prison or  
9 on the streets?

10 INMATE HILL: No, ma'am.

11 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Sir, while  
12 you were in school did you -- were you in any special  
13 education classes?

14 INMATE HILL: No, ma'am.

15 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So do you  
16 suffer from any disability that would prevent you from  
17 participating in today's hearing?

18 INMATE HILL: No, ma'am.

19 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: So Counselor, are  
20 there any ADA issues that you believe need further  
21 discussion?

22 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Commissioner, in my view, my  
23 client can meaningfully participate in this hearing.  
24 In any event, I'd stipulate on the reasonable  
25 accommodation under Armstrong.

26 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Thank you.  
27 This hearing is being conducted pursuant to the Penal

1 Code and the rules and regulations of the Board of  
2 Parole Hearings governing parole consideration hearings  
3 for life inmates. The purpose of today's hearing is to  
4 once again consider your suitability for parole. In  
5 doing so, we'll consider the number and nature of the  
6 crimes for which you were committed, your prior  
7 criminal and social history, your behavior and  
8 programming since your commitment, and your plans if  
9 released. So we've had the opportunity to review your  
10 Central File, and you'll also have the opportunity to  
11 correct or clarify the record. We will consider your  
12 progress since your commitment, your counselor's  
13 report, and your medical -- your mental health  
14 evaluations. We'll focus on your progress and any new  
15 reports since your last hearing, so any change in  
16 parole plans should be brought to our attention. We  
17 will reach a decision today and inform you whether or  
18 not we find you suitable for parole and the reasons for  
19 our decision. Sir, if you are found suitable for  
20 parole, the length of your confinement will be  
21 explained to you at that time. Before we recess for  
22 deliberations, the District Attorney's representative,  
23 your attorney and you yourself will have an opportunity  
24 to make a final statement regarding your parole  
25 suitability. Sir, your statement should be limited to  
26 why you feel you are suitable for parole. We'll then  
27 recess, clear the room and deliberate. Once we



1 complete our deliberations, we'll resume the hearing  
2 and announce our decision. California Code of  
3 Regulations states that regardless of time the served,  
4 a life inmate shall be found unsuitable for and denied  
5 parole, if in the judgment of the Panel the inmate  
6 would pose an unreasonable risk of danger to society if  
7 released from prison. Sir, you have certain rights.  
8 Those rights include a right to a timely notice of this  
9 hearing, the right to review your Central File, and the  
10 right to present relevant documents. Counselor, have  
11 your client's rights been met?

12 ATTORNEY STRINGER: As to those rights, yes,  
13 Commissioner. I do want to note that I did not receive  
14 the current psychological evaluation until the date of  
15 the hearing.

16 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: So noted. You have  
17 the additional right to be heard by as impartial Panel.  
18 You've been introduced to this Panel, sir. Do you have  
19 any objection to the Panel?

20 INMATE HILL: No.

21 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Counselor,  
22 do you have any objections to the Panel?

23 ATTORNEY STRINGER: I do not, Commissioner.

24 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: You will receive a  
25 copy of our written tentative decision today, and that  
26 decision becomes final within 120 days. You'll also  
27 receive a copy of the decision and a transcript will be

1 sent to you. On May 1st, 2004, regulations regarding  
2 your right to appeal a decision made at this hearing  
3 were repealed. The current policy is entitled  
4 Administrative Appeals, Correspondence, and Grievances  
5 Concerning Board of Prison Terms Decisions, so if you  
6 have any questions about that policy, you can speak  
7 with your attorney or you can review the policy at your  
8 prison law library. Okay. Sir, you're not required to  
9 admit to or to discuss your offense. However, the  
10 Panel does accept as true the findings of the Court.  
11 Do you understand what that means?

12 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

13 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Commissioner, is  
14 there any confidential material in the file that will  
15 be used today?

16 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: There is confidential  
17 information, but we will not be using it.

18 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Thank you.  
19 You know what, I do not have a hearing checklist.

20 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: I have one right  
21 here.

22 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Mr. Zarate,  
23 did you receive a hearing checklist with your packet?  
24 Sir, you're on mute. We cannot hear you.

25 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ZARATE: Sorry.

26 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: That's okay.

27 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ZARATE: No, just a

1 transfer checklist.

2 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: A transfer --

3 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ZARATE: Okay.

4 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Well, let's  
5 just go over this quickly because I don't believe --  
6 Mr. Stringer, did you have a hearing checklist?

7 ATTORNEY STRINGER: No, Commissioner.

8 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Let's just  
9 go through it very quickly. Basically, our packets  
10 contain the cumulative case summary, board reports,  
11 psychiatric reports, prior decisions, and notices and  
12 responses. Do you have all those?

13 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ZARATE: Yes. Do you  
14 have legal documents as well?

15 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Yes. I was getting  
16 to that.

17 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ZARATE: Okay.

18 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: In terms of the  
19 legal documents, there is the probation officer's  
20 report, it looks like the abstract of judgment, and the  
21 appellate decisions.

22 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ZARATE: Correct.

23 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. I don't  
24 think there was a sentencing transcript in there.

25 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ZARATE: I did not see  
26 one.

27 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. All right.

10

1 Mr. Stringer, do you have all of those sections?

2 ATTORNEY STRINGER: I do.

3 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And just  
4 note that all of us did receive the latest  
5 psychological evaluation this morning.

6 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ZARATE: Correct.

7 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. All right.

8 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ZARATE: Also, I  
9 received in addition this morning the letter to Mr.  
10 Stringer advising him that he's been -- to represent  
11 Mr. Hill, the psych report, and then some letters of  
12 support.

13 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. All right.  
14 It is in the record that Mr. Zarate has concurred with  
15 the list. Sir, this hearing checklist is labeled  
16 Exhibit One, and it's basically to make sure that all  
17 of us involved in the hearing are working off the same  
18 set of documents. So that's why we do that. Okay.  
19 Okay. Counselor, are there additional documents to be  
20 submitted to the Panel this morning?

21 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Yes, Commissioner. I have  
22 additional chronos attesting to my client's  
23 participation in several groups within --

24 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

25 ATTORNEY STRINGER: -- San Quentin, the letter  
26 from Yun Cheng. He's a vocational plumbing instructor  
27 at San Quentin, support.

11

1 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Support letter?

2 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Yeah.

3 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

4 ATTORNEY STRINGER: I have a letter -- actually,  
5 it's a card, a Christmas card attesting to my client's  
6 good character from someone that met him in the  
7 institution, so I would like the Board to consider  
8 that.

9 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

10 ATTORNEY STRINGER: And I do have an additional  
11 letter from a Cynthia Harris, LCSW. It is dated  
12 December 4th, 2004, but I believe I will reserve that  
13 for my closing.

14 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: All right. Okay.  
15 Sir, do you have any preliminary objections?

16 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Not at this time,  
17 Commissioner.

18 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And will  
19 your client be speaking with the Panel today?

20 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Commissioner, the facts of  
21 the life crime are well known. I am going to invoke my  
22 client's limited right under 5011(b) in Title XV  
23 Section 2236 not to discuss the life crime because he  
24 maintains his innocence; however, if the Board has  
25 questions for him, I am going to instruct him to answer  
26 those questions.

27 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: All right. All

1 right. So I'm going to -- we're going to go ahead and  
2 swear you in for anything that you might be discussing  
3 with us. All right. So please raise your right hand.  
4 Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony you  
5 are about to give at this hearing will be the truth,  
6 the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

7 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am, I do.

8 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So Mr.  
9 Stringer, if we go over the line, you'll just let us  
10 know in terms of any question?

11 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Yeah, I'll just object, yes.

12 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Right. Okay. So  
13 therefore, I am going to read into the record the  
14 statement of facts about the crime, and I'm going to  
15 take that from the appellate decision, which is under  
16 the legal documents, page two through three.

17 "In early 1987 defendant came to Chico to  
18 live near his estranged wife Vicky Hill.  
19 Defendant wanted to reconcile with Vicky,  
20 or failing that, to have her killed. On  
21 April 20th, 1987, Vicky and defendant had  
22 a violent argument. Shortly thereafter  
23 Dalton, D-A-L-T-O-N, Moss, M-O-S-S, sold  
24 defendant six or seven sticks of dynamite,  
25 several blasting caps and fuse cords.  
26 Defendant planned to dynamite Vicky's  
27 truck or trailer home. Defendant's

1 daughter Shanna, S-H-A-N-N-A, Lopes, L-O-  
2 P-E-S, recommended John Keefe, K-E-E-F-E,  
3 to defendant to carry out his plan. In  
4 early May 1987 Keefe agreed to the sum of  
5 \$1,000 to be paid by the defendant to  
6 dynamite Vicky's trailer home while Vicky  
7 was inside. Defendant gave Keefe some  
8 dynamite, blasting caps and fuse cords.  
9 Subsequently, Keefe decided not to blow up  
10 Vicky's trailer home, but told defendant  
11 he would dynamite her truck for the same  
12 \$1,000 fee. On May 29th, 1987, Keefe  
13 threw dynamite near Vicky's unoccupied  
14 truck where it exploded. Defendant still  
15 wanted Vicky killed. Dalton Moss  
16 delivered four more sticks of dynamite to  
17 Lopes for defendant.. Lopes arranged for  
18 Mike Hoskison, H-O-S-K-I-S-O-N, to  
19 dynamite Vicky's trailer home or truck.  
20 On June 25th, 1987, Vicky shot Hoskison as  
21 he attempted to light dynamite just  
22 outside her trailer home. Hoskison ran  
23 off a short distance where he collapsed.  
24 He died soon thereafter."

25 I am going to add this, "Defendant denied any  
26 involvement in the May 29 bombing or the June 25th  
27 bombing attempt. Defendant specifically denied an

1 agreement with Keefe to dynamite Vicky's trailer home  
2 in order to kill her." Okay. I am also going to read  
3 into the, record because Mr. Hill is not going to speak  
4 to the crime --

5 ATTORNEY STRINGER: He will answer questions --

6 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Right.

7 ATTORNEY STRINGER: -- if you have specifics  
8 ones about the life crime.

9 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Right. I will read  
10 in the prisoner's version. I'm going to take that from  
11 the December 2006 board report.

12 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Okay.

13 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: And I'll read that  
14 into the record.

15 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Thank you.

16 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: And it states that  
17 after his arrest Hill provided a statement, which is  
18 documented on pages 11 through 13 in the Butte County  
19 probation officer's report dated 5/11/88.

20 "During a personal interview with his  
21 assigned correctional counselor on 9/13/05  
22 Hill had the aforementioned statement read  
23 to him. He acknowledged the statement as  
24 recorded in the POR as still fully  
25 accurate and reflects his version of the  
26 events. In addition to that statement,  
27 Hill would also like the Board of Prison



1 Terms to recognize a notarized affidavit  
2 dated January 12th, 1993, from his first  
3 wife Karen Neavley, N-E-A-V-L-E-Y. In the  
4 affidavit Ms. Neavley states Hill's  
5 daughter Shanna Lopes articulated to her  
6 she (Ms. Lopes) was solely responsible for  
7 the instant offense and Hill had nothing  
8 to do with it."

9 And it just states that the affidavit can be  
10 located in the BPT Section of the Central File.

11 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: You want to read the  
12 POR statement on the --

13 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Yeah, I better. I  
14 was looking at that. I will read that into the record  
15 pages 11 through 13 that states the defendant's  
16 statement:

17 "Mr. Hill has submitted a short written  
18 statement, which is attached to this  
19 report. When interviewed he related that  
20 he has been convicted of this the offense  
21 due to the lies of four people who were  
22 granted immunity. They lied to protect  
23 themselves because they are the ones  
24 responsible for those incidences. He  
25 stated that his daughter hated Vicky Hill  
26 because she took \$110,000 of his money and  
27 that Shanna continually harped on it.

1           Although it was his money, he had  
2           indicated to Shanna that she would be  
3           getting part of it and that Shanna could  
4           not wait for final proceedings in divorce  
5           court. He further stated that Ms. Lopes  
6           admitted during the early part of the  
7           investigation that she in fact did try to  
8           kill Mrs. Hill. He stated that, 'I admit  
9           going astray,' referring to his leaving  
10          his wife. He states that she subsequently  
11          told him that she would take him back if  
12          they left the state, which they did. They  
13          moved to Washington, but she subsequently  
14          told him that she had cancer and she  
15          needed to come back to California. He  
16          figured that this was a lie, which allowed  
17          her to return and take his money. He  
18          further states that in spite of this he  
19          still didn't have any animosity towards  
20          her, in as much as, 'My second wife got me  
21          for one-quarter million. I didn't do  
22          anything to her, and this was nothing  
23          compared to that amount.' The defendant  
24          states that, 'Common sense should show you  
25          that I wouldn't involve my family in  
26          something like this, especially with the  
27          use of explosives.' He relates that the

1 principals are either on drugs, drunk or  
2 on welfare and that they are capable of  
3 perpetrating this type of offense. When  
4 asked by this writer why he moved to Los  
5 Angeles and why it indicates he made  
6 between 60 and 70 phone calls to his  
7 daughter during the three or four week  
8 span of time that this incident occurred,  
9 he related that, 'I moved to Los Angeles  
10 to start a new life. I'm a phone person.  
11 Shanna had problems with her job and her  
12 husband. I also bought her a beauty  
13 salon, and I called to see how she was  
14 doing with her business. I'm a family  
15 type person, and I'm interested in my  
16 family and how they're doing.' He stated  
17 that at no time did he indicate to his  
18 daughter that he had someone in Garden  
19 Grove who could, 'take care,' of Mrs.  
20 Hill. He stated that the individual the  
21 police think he might have contracted with  
22 was a Mr. Dart, D-A-R-T, who was living in  
23 his trailer in Garden Grove. He stated he  
24 was living with a woman at this time who  
25 he intended to marry and that Mr. Dart was  
26 simply overseeing his trailer to make sure  
27 nothing happened to it. He related that

1 at this time he had arranged with two  
2 other individuals to start a construction  
3 company in the Los Angeles area, and that  
4 they started with an earth moving job at a  
5 local junior college when he was arrested.  
6 He states he would like to one day start  
7 an estimating school, and he feels that he  
8 could make a successful living at that.  
9 Defendant concluded his remarks by stating  
10 that he had nothing personal against the  
11 investigator in this matter, but he feels  
12 that officers probably had something akin  
13 to, 'tunnel vision,' and that they zeroed  
14 in on him right away without even  
15 bothering to investigate other people in  
16 this matter and the stories they tell. He  
17 states that several jurors in this matter  
18 have indicated that they are not satisfied  
19 with the verdict they came to regarding  
20 this matter, and that sooner or later he  
21 will appeal this matter either locally or  
22 through the appellate court, and that  
23 eventually there will be a new trial,  
24 which will vindicate him. Says Mr. Hill,  
25 'There's nothing I can do about it now,  
26 but I hate to go to prison for something I  
27 didn't do''

19

1 Sir, you still stand by that statement?

2 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

3 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Sir, I  
4 notice, and I'm jumping a little ahead with your  
5 background, but you were in the service?

6 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

7 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: For quite a few  
8 years?

9 INMATE HILL: I was in the Navy.

10 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: You were in the  
11 Navy, okay. And what was your area of specialty in the  
12 Navy?

13 INMATE HILL: It was in special weapons.

14 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Special weapons?

15 INMATE HILL: Yes.

16 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Does that include  
17 explosives?

18 INMATE HILL: No, ma'am.

19 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

20 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: What does it include,  
21 sir?

22 INMATE HILL: It was the maintenance of various  
23 types of weapons on the ship, such as handguns and  
24 machine guns and so forth like that.

25 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay. Thank you.

26 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Sir, why do you  
27 think that your daughter would go to such extremes?

1           INMATE HILL: Well, there was two reasons.  
2   Unbeknownst to me, my son, he was 16 years old, and he  
3   moved in with Vicky and myself when we were living in  
4   Salt Lake City. And he got himself a job and was  
5   working and doing quite well for himself during the  
6   summer, and for some reason Vicky took a dislike to  
7   him, which I never did figure out. In fact, I didn't  
8   know about it until years later. And she loaded a  
9   shotgun, handed it to him and told him that I hated  
10   him, that his uncles hated him, that his whole family  
11   hated him, and he needed to put that gun in his mouth  
12   and pull the trigger, and walked out of the house and  
13   left him alone with it. He -- I came home from work,  
14   and he said he wanted to leave. He wanted to go back  
15   to live with his mother. I asked him what if problem  
16   was, why, because he was doing so well, and he wouldn't  
17   talk to me about it. I didn't find out about it, like  
18   I say, until several years later, but my daughter knew  
19   about it because they were close. He had told her all  
20   about it, and then when she came up claiming to have  
21   cancer and was playing on my sympathies with cancer and  
22   moved up to Washington, and I put her on my checking  
23   account and she took \$110,000 of my money and then left  
24   and came back to California. I called my daughter and  
25   I says, "Well, do you have any idea where she's at?"  
26   And she says, "Well, I know where she works and I'll go  
27   by and see if she's there." And she did, and she comes

1 back and she says, "Something needs to be done about  
2 this. We can't let her get away with this." And I  
3 told at that time, "Well, you know, I made that money.  
4 I can make more money. Just leave it alone," but she  
5 wouldn't let it go.

6 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: So Shanna is your  
7 daughter from your first marriage?

8 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

9 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And you were  
10 pretty close to her, correct?

11 INMATE HILL: We never were really close, Shanna  
12 and I. She's so independent and demanding, especially  
13 with her mother, that it offended me in a lot of ways.  
14 She bullied her mother around all the time telling her  
15 mother what to do constantly, and I wasn't brought up  
16 that way, you know. That's not the type of respect  
17 that I expected out of my home, but then again, I  
18 wasn't there with her. She was living with her mother.  
19 So whenever I chastised her about it, she told me to  
20 mind my own business.

21 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Well, you state  
22 that you weren't that close with her, but yet you made  
23 60 or 70 calls to her after the commitment offense, you  
24 know, or during that period of time. And for not being  
25 very close, that tells me something totally opposite.

26 INMATE HILL: Well, I promised her I would buy  
27 her a beauty salon. I did, okay, and I stayed in

22

1 constant touch with her to see if she needed money to  
2 continue the operation of the beauty salon. Plus, she  
3 was having problems with her husband at that time, and  
4 I would call and ask her if there's anything I could  
5 do. I'm a very family oriented man. What I mean by we  
6 weren't close, it was on her part, not my part because  
7 I believe in family unity totally.

8 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: How did you know  
9 Dalton Moss?

10 INMATE HILL: Construction.

11 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: In construction?

12 INMATE HILL: Yes.

13 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: And Mr. Moss, how  
14 did you know that he would have any dynamite?

15 INMATE HILL: He was an explosive expert.

16 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: He was?

17 INMATE HILL: And he made that quite clear. I  
18 used to own a mine in Nevada, okay. And we done some  
19 work up in Forrest Hill up outside of Sacramento, and  
20 there's a lot of areas up in there down in the river  
21 and creeks that a lot of prospecting goes on for gold.  
22 And I got with a fellow up there at one time, and he  
23 wanted me to get some dynamite and go up and blow this  
24 bolder out of the way so he could look for some gold.  
25 That was in 1983. That was four years prior to this  
26 incident, and Dalton Moss gave me some dynamite at that  
27 time. I gave him the dynamite back to him afterwards,



1 and he burned it up because it was starting to sweat.  
2 The dynamite was starting to sweat.

3 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: This states in 1987  
4 that Mr. Moss gave you dynamite.

5 INMATE HILL: That didn't happen, ma'am.

6 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Did your daughter,  
7 Ms. Lopes, did she know Mr. Moss?

8 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am, she did.

9 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: And how so?

10 INMATE HILL: Well, he used to go in and get his  
11 hair cut by her. He knew that we worked -- she knew  
12 that we worked together, and she had talked with him on  
13 numerous occasions and knew what he did and what his  
14 livelihood was. She knew we were friends.

15 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: How do you know Mr.  
16 Keefe?

17 INMATE HILL: That was her friend.

18 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: But you did know  
19 him?

20 INMATE HILL: I met him once or twice, I think.

21 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: How about Mr.  
22 Hoskison?

23 INMATE HILL: I never heard of him. I never  
24 knew he existed.

25 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: I want to go ahead  
26 and let my fellow Commissioners here intervene, if they  
27 would like, if they've got other questions to ask

1 regarding the life crime.

2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Mr. Hill -- thank  
3 you, Commissioner. Did you ever discuss with your  
4 daughter her idea of blowing up your wife?

5 INMATE HILL: No. No. She wanted to do damage  
6 to my ex-wife and told me she was going to do damage,  
7 and I kept telling her to leave it alone, okay, and she  
8 just kept harping on it and harping on it. And I  
9 finally I said well, go ahead and do what you want to  
10 do, and for that, I am extremely sorry. That to me  
11 puts full responsibility on my shoulders because I  
12 could have said to her you just stop right now or I  
13 could have got on an airplane and went up and sat down  
14 and talked with her and said look, you know, you need  
15 to leave this alone and let's get on with our live, but  
16 I didn't, and that's my fault, completely my fault.

17 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Did she tell you the  
18 details of how she was going to do it?

19 INMATE HILL: No.

20 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: She tell you who was  
21 going to do it?

22 INMATE HILL: No.

23 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: You were upset with  
24 your wife because she took \$110,000?

25 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am, I was.

26 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: You were still  
27 married?

1 INMATE HILL: Yes.

2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: And this was -- you  
3 were living in California?

4 INMATE HILL: No, I was living in Washington.

5 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay.

6 INMATE HILL: She was living in California and  
7 told me she had cancer.

8 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay. Did you have a  
9 divorce pending?

10 INMATE HILL: Yes.

11 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Or settlement?

12 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am. I had a divorce and a  
13 settlement pending.

14 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay.

15 INMATE HILL: And the settlement was finalized.

16 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: So you knew you were  
17 going to get some of this money back or had you -- was  
18 that part of the settlement?

19 INMATE HILL: Everything was settled completely.  
20 We went to court.

21 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay.

22 INMATE HILL: The judge settled everything.

23 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: So --

24 INMATE HILL: She took hers. I took mine.

25 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: And did that include  
26 or exclude the \$110,000?

27 INMATE HILL: No. The \$110,000 was included in

1 the settlement.

2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay.

3 INMATE HILL: Okay. And the Court ordered her  
4 to have an X amount of dollars and for me to have X  
5 amount of dollars, and the whole thing was settled.  
6 And we went to the bank and settled everything up, and  
7 she went her way and I went my way and it was over.

8 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Did you tell your  
9 daughter this?

10 INMATE HILL: Yes, yes.

11 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Well, then I'm going  
12 to repeat a question from the same --

13 INMATE HILL: Okay.

14 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Is why if you told  
15 your daughter that you had a divorce and a settlement  
16 that included an agreed upon decision on the \$110,000,  
17 why was your daughter continuing to be concerned about  
18 the money that was taken from you?

19 INMATE HILL: Because she figured that that was  
20 her money, you know. I'm her father and she was  
21 entitled to a share of that money. It was her money.  
22 If the money was being taken from me, it was being  
23 taken from her as well.

24 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: If you should pass,  
25 it would go to her, or did she feel some entitlement to  
26 have it immediately? Had you promised her some money?

27 INMATE HILL: No, I did not.

1           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: I'm going to  
2     intervene here one second. On that note, because I  
3     thought that I'd also read that you had given up  
4     somewhere near a quarter million dollars to a previous  
5     wife?

6           INMATE HILL: She cost me about a quarter  
7     million dollars.

8           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: So how did your  
9     daughter respond to that?

10          INMATE HILL: She was too young at the time.  
11     She was only 12 years old, 13 years old. She had no  
12     idea what was going on.

13          DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Am I correct then  
14     that you say you had a divorce settlement that included  
15     an agreed upon decision on the \$110,000? Did you  
16     explain this to your daughter that this is what I got  
17     out of the settlement and I'm satisfied with it?

18          INMATE HILL: Yes, I did.

19          DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: But she continued?

20          INMATE HILL: Yes.

21          DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Why do you believe  
22     that your daughter then ended up, and these other  
23     parties because it wasn't just your daughter testifying  
24     against you.

25          INMATE HILL: Because they committed a crime,  
26     and the District Attorney offered all of them immunity  
27     to testify against me. And they were all facing 25

28

1 years to life for the crime, and they took that  
2 immunity to save their own souls, save themselves.

3 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Did you ever give  
4 your daughter any money to finance any part of this?

5 INMATE HILL: I did not.

6 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: The purchase of the  
7 dynamite or the payment of \$1,000?

8 INMATE HILL: I did not.

9 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Mr. Herron, do you  
10 have any questions?

11 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HERRON: I do not. Thank  
12 you.

13 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay. Ms. Eng, I  
14 think that's all the questions I have.

15 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Let me ask  
16 you something else about your marriage to Vicky Hill.  
17 Was there ever any physical altercations between you  
18 and she?

19 INMATE HILL: No, never.

20 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: What about with any  
21 of your other wives?

22 INMATE HILL: I would rather not talk about  
23 those at all. Those are personal life events.

24 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Well, Vicky  
25 Hill was your second wife, correct?

26 INMATE HILL: She's my third wife.

27 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: She's your third

1 wife?

2 INMATE HILL: Yeah.

3 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. I might come  
4 back and ask some more questions later. Let me move on  
5 here a little bit. In terms of your prior criminality,  
6 I believe that the record reflects that there is no  
7 juvenile record noted, correct, sir?

8 INMATE HILL: That's correct.

9 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: And regarding your  
10 adult conviction and arrests, I see an arrest in  
11 November of 1961 in Ogden, Utah?

12 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

13 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: For petty larceny,  
14 and you were placed on six months probation?

15 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

16 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And then you  
17 were arrested in February of 1973 by the Santa Ana  
18 Police Department for assault and battery, but there  
19 was no disposition noted. And then arrested in June of  
20 1987 for assault and battery and disturbing the peace,  
21 and the charges were dismissed. What happened with  
22 those two?

23 INMATE HILL: I'd rather not talk about them.

24 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. That's fine.

25 INMATE HILL: Any of that.

26 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

27 INMATE HILL: Would you introduce that, please?

30

1 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Introduce what?

2 INMATE HILL: The consideration of the past  
3 arrest records. It's right here.

4 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Why don't you read it?

5 INMATE HILL: May I read this, or would you like  
6 to?

7 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Are you going to  
8 read that entire page?

9 INMATE HILL: No, no. This is from the Title  
10 XV.

11 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Uh-huh.

12 INMATE HILL: Okay. It's Section 2322, criminal  
13 history.

14 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Well, excuse  
15 me. Counselor, are you objecting to just my stating  
16 what those are?

17 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Can I have a minute?

18 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Sure. We're going  
19 to take a brief recess. I'm going to put you on mute.

20 (Off the Record)

21 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay. We're back on  
22 record.

23 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Mr.  
24 Stringer?

25 ATTORNEY STRINGER: I think I've quantified Mr.  
26 Hill's objection. Certainly, he's not objecting to the  
27 fact that an arrest did occur because it's in the



1 record. What he's objecting to is the Board using that  
2 as a factor in a suitability consideration. It's his  
3 view that under Title XV Section 2322 the Board cannot  
4 use those arrests in determining whether or not he's  
5 suitable for parole, and so we would ask that the Board  
6 not use those arrests during deliberations as a factor  
7 in suitability. Now, I have a copy of --

8 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Oh, I have Title  
9 XV, thank you.

10 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Okay.

11 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Yes. Do you want  
12 to make a comment? Go ahead.

13 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Well, the Board can  
14 use all relevant and available information. The Board  
15 just needs to properly reflect the appropriate  
16 disposition that's on the record for those, and I think  
17 as long as we show that there's been no disposition but  
18 there was an arrest, we are accurately reflecting the  
19 record.

20 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: That's the way I  
21 read it the way I did.

22 INMATE HILL: Okay.

23 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

24 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Well, he is here for  
25 allegedly conspiring to kill his wife, and two other  
26 assault and battery chargings could bias the  
27 suitability consideration, even though they were

1 dismissed.

2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay. You know, I  
3 don't want to jump too far ahead, Commissioner Eng, but  
4 when we review the psych reports this is also an issue  
5 in there, and certainly Mr. Hill and yourself will be  
6 given an opportunity to comment on that as well at the  
7 appropriate time, just like you may comment on the  
8 record and what it reflects, if you choose to, about  
9 there being an arrest. Okay.

10 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: But there are many  
11 factors that come into play.

12 INMATE HILL: I understand.

13 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So  
14 basically, I'm going overrule your objection. Mr.  
15 Zarate?

16 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY ZARATE: I just simply  
17 wanted to comment that the Board is permitted to  
18 consider the prior criminal record of a prisoner in  
19 determining suitability, particularly where it's  
20 relevant, and here a record of violent and assaultive  
21 behavior is certainly relevant to the issue of  
22 suitability and may be considered by this Board.

23 ATTORNEY STRINGER: Well, this is what we argued  
24 during the last hearing was, and that is -- and the  
25 District Attorney, of course, is right, if there's a  
26 disposition.

27 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: That's correct.

1 And this is why I notated specifically about the  
2 dispositions in terms of the arrests and that's it. So  
3 we're not going belabor this any longer. I've  
4 overruled his objection. The Board is entitled to  
5 consider many, many, many different, you know, all the  
6 different information that we have at our disposal, and  
7 we take a look at all the different factors, so that's  
8 the end of it. Okay. We're going to move on. Okay.  
9 So taking a look, sir, at your personal history, I see  
10 that you were born on March 22nd, 1939, in Bloomington,  
11 Idaho?

12 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

13 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Correct. So that  
14 makes you currently -- you are 67?

15 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

16 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: And it states you  
17 that you graduated from high school. When did you get  
18 out of high school; do you remember?

19 INMATE HILL: '56.

20 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: In '56, okay. And  
21 right from high school you entered the United States  
22 Navy?

23 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

24 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. July 17th,  
25 56, so you went right in. Okay. You were honorably  
26 discharged from the service on April 17th, 1959, with  
27 the rank of Seaman E-3. Okay. This states, and again

1 I'm taking this information from the December 2006  
2 board report, this states that you were -- okay, you  
3 were married three times prior to your life crime,  
4 okay. And I guess your -- okay, your first marriage  
5 lasted 13 years?

6 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am, 14.

7 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: 14 years?

8 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

9 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And that  
10 was -- that was the mother of Shanna?

11 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

12 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: And your son also?

13 INMATE HILL: My son also.

14 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So you had  
15 two children from that?

16 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

17 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: You want to go  
18 ahead and turn over that tape because it gets to be  
19 rather annoying.

20 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: If we may, everyone.

21 (Off the Record)

22 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay. This is Tape  
23 One Side B for the hearing for Mr. Hill, and we're back  
24 on record.

25 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So your  
26 first wife, again, you were married to for 14 years.  
27 What caused the divorce?

35

1           INMATE HILL: Well, we grew apart. I don't -- a  
2   lot of things can be said, and I'm not one to be  
3   putting down or running somebody else down, so I would  
4   rather not get into it, if you don't mind.

5           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Is this the  
6   wife that you ended up -- that ended up costing you  
7   about a quarter million dollars?

8           INMATE HILL: No.

9           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. All right.

10          INMATE HILL: This is the wife that made the  
11   sworn affidavit as to my daughter's statement to her.

12          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Where is she living  
13   right now?

14          INMATE HILL: She's living in Chico right now.

15          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: In Chico?

16          INMATE HILL: Yes.

17          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Where were  
18   you living when you were married?

19          INMATE HILL: We lived in southern California,  
20   Anaheim.

21          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So your  
22   children were born in California?

23          INMATE HILL: No, both of them were born in  
24   Utah, and then we moved to southern California.

25          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So your  
26   second marriage lasted two years?

27          INMATE HILL: Yes.

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1           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And what  
2 happened with that one?

3           INMATE HILL: We were incompatible, completely  
4 incompatible.

5           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Were you married --  
6 was that one in California too?

7           INMATE HILL: Yes.

8           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Second marriage  
9 was -- okay, so you were divorced in '72 from your  
10 first wife, correct, and then your second marriage was  
11 two years later, correct?

12          INMATE HILL: Yes.

13          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: In '74 it says.

14          INMATE HILL: Yes.

15          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And lasted  
16 for two years. Okay. How did you meet your second  
17 wife?

18          INMATE HILL: At a restaurant. She was a  
19 strikingly beautiful woman, very, very beautiful,  
20 Apache Indian.

21          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

22          INMATE HILL: Cultural differences prevented us  
23 from making a go of it.

24          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Were you -- at that  
25 time, and during your first marriage, what was your  
26 trade back then? How were you making your money?

27          INMATE HILL: Construction.

1           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: So you've been in  
2 construction pretty much all your life?

3           INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

4           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Since getting out  
5 of the service?

6           INMATE HILL: Well, I went to work for the Air  
7 Force right after I got out of the service.

8           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

9           INMATE HILL: In data processing.

10          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

11          INMATE HILL: And then I was offered a position  
12 in construction, so I moved to southern California to  
13 take that.

14          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Was your family --  
15 I mean, you were in born in Idaho, but did your family  
16 move to Utah?

17          INMATE HILL: Well, I was born in southeast  
18 Idaho right next to Utah.

19          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

20          INMATE HILL: Okay. And it was just at the time  
21 of the Second World War, and we had moved to Ogden,  
22 Utah, because there's an army depot there, there's an  
23 Air Force base there, and there was a Navy base there  
24 as well, and they needed all the help they could get  
25 during the Second World War, so we moved down there.

26          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Is your  
27 family Mormon?

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1 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

2 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Because I know  
3 Ogden. I'm very familiar with Utah, and Ogden is --

4 INMATE HILL: I was raised in Ogden.

5 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Okay. So  
6 then you chose to leave Utah and move to California?

7 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

8 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And when you  
9 did that were your parents still alive?

10 INMATE HILL: My mother was killed in an  
11 automobile accident in 1958. My father was still alive  
12 at the time.

13 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: That's right. I  
14 did notate that she died when you were 19. Okay. How  
15 many siblings do you have?

16 INMATE HILL: I have three living.

17 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. They  
18 brothers, sisters?

19 INMATE HILL: All brothers.

20 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: All brothers?

21 INMATE HILL: Yes.

22 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: So you had all boys  
23 in your family?

24 INMATE HILL: Yeah, there were five of us. One  
25 passed away.

26 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

27 INMATE HILL: My oldest brother is 82 now, and



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1 my next one is 78, and my next one is 73.

2 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And I see  
3 they're all still living in Ogden, Utah?

4 INMATE HILL: In Ogden, Utah.

5 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So you were  
6 working as a general contractor, and the second  
7 marriage only lasted two years?

8 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

9 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And in  
10 California, if you were divorced both times in  
11 California, it's a community property, so did -- which  
12 one cost you the quarter million?

13 INMATE HILL: The second one.

14 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: The second one  
15 after two years of marriage?

16 INMATE HILL: Well --

17 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Yeah.

18 INMATE HILL: She dug into my bank account  
19 pretty deep, pretty heavily.

20 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

21 INMATE HILL: In fact, she was forging my name  
22 to checks.

23 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Did you press  
24 charges against her?

25 INMATE HILL: No, ma'am.

26 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Did you think about  
27 pressing charges?

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1 INMATE HILL: Yes.

2 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. No children?

3 INMATE HILL: By her, no.

4 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Did you just  
5 have the two children?

6 INMATE HILL: That's it. That's all I have, the  
7 two children.

8 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: So then we move on  
9 to your third marriage to Vicky Hill.

10 INMATE HILL: Yes.

11 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: And when did you  
12 get married to Vicky?

13 INMATE HILL: 1978.

14 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Two years  
15 after the previous divorce?

16 INMATE HILL: Yes.

17 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And you  
18 stayed married for nine years?

19 INMATE HILL: Yes, ma'am.

20 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And you were  
21 living in California and then the moved to Washington?

22 INMATE HILL: Well, I met her in Utah, okay.  
23 She worked for the police department in Utah, Salt Lake  
24 City Police. And then after we were married we  
25 ventured to Cortez, Colorado, and bought a restaurant  
26 down there and tried something different. And it  
27 wasn't working out too well, and I went down to Texas

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1 and built a ten million dollar shopping center, and  
2 from there we came back to California. And then I  
3 moved to Washington by myself.

4 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. After your  
5 divorce from your second wife did you move back to  
6 Utah, or were you just like visiting there when you met  
7 Vicky?

8 INMATE HILL: No, I moved back to Utah.

9 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: You had moved?

10 INMATE HILL: Yes.

11 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: So you left  
12 California and moved back?

13 INMATE HILL: Uh-huh.

14 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. How would  
15 you describe your nine-year marriage to Vicky?

16 INMATE HILL: We got along real well, real well  
17 except --

18 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Was it tumultuous  
19 in any way?

20 INMATE HILL: No, no. It was a lot of love, a  
21 lot of emotions, a lot of feelings between me and her.

22 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: No arguments or  
23 anything?

24 INMATE HILL: We never did argue. She used to  
25 take the -- our return checks -- check from the federal  
26 government and forge my name to them and cash them, and  
27 we had discussions over that, but that was as serious

1 as it ever got.

2 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Same type of  
3 situation with wife number two?

4 INMATE HILL: I guess. She had an insecurity  
5 thing going for herself, you know.

6 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Well, wife number  
7 two, was that tumultuous or --

8 INMATE HILL: No, that was not tumultuous.

9 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

10 INMATE HILL: Well --

11 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Were all three of  
12 your marriages basically the same? How would you  
13 describe them?

14 INMATE HILL: A lot of love. I have a  
15 philosophy. I can be alone and be miserable. I don't  
16 have to be with somebody to make me miserable. So  
17 that's basically when it comes to that point, I just  
18 say it's time for me to leave, so I leave.

19 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: How is it that  
20 your -- that so far, because we were only on wife  
21 number three, these two wives in a row forging your  
22 name and cashing checks? Did you control the finances  
23 in the family?

24 INMATE HILL: Well, wife number three, I took  
25 one paycheck and she took the next paycheck, so that's  
26 how we used to do it. So she had her own account, and  
27 I had my account. The checks she forged was the

1 federal government check coming back from our tax  
2 returns. She went and paid off her car and some other  
3 things and some other bills that she had. That was  
4 when we first got married.

5 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Did she talk to you  
6 about any of the financial debts that she had?

7 INMATE HILL: No, in fact, she owed her ex-  
8 husband \$5,000, and I didn't know about that, which I  
9 had to pay.

10 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: How about your  
11 first wife? Did she --

12 INMATE HILL: No.

13 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Did you ever have  
14 any financial problems there?

15 INMATE HILL: Never.

16 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Who was wife  
17 number four?

18 INMATE HILL: That was -- Barbara was her name,  
19 and she passed away with cancer. We were married for  
20 11 years.

21 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: So when -- okay,  
22 when did you get divorced from Vicky? What year was  
23 that?

24 INMATE HILL: '87.

25 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And when did  
26 you marry wife number four?

27 INMATE HILL: '88.

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1           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. And you were  
2 married for how long?

3           INMATE HILL: 11 years.

4           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: 11 years. Okay.  
5 You didn't divorce?

6           INMATE HILL: No, she passed away.

7           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: She just passed  
8 away?

9           INMATE HILL: Yes.

10          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Sorry about  
11 that. So you basically -- you married her while you  
12 were in prison?

13          INMATE HILL: We got married in county jail, but  
14 I knew her for 20 years prior to that.

15          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Where did you know  
16 her from?

17          INMATE HILL: Southern California.

18          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. I see here  
19 that you state that you didn't have any drug use at  
20 all?

21          INMATE HILL: No, ma'am.

22          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. But you did  
23 acknowledge -- you do acknowledge that you drank  
24 alcohol regularly?

25          INMATE HILL: No, it wasn't regularly. It was  
26 the time that I was going through my divorce with Vicky  
27 and she took the \$110,000. I started drinking beer for

1 a couple weeks.

2 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: I have a little  
3 concern here because you keep referring to when she  
4 took \$110,000. That was a settlement. That was the  
5 divorce.

6 INMATE HILL: No. What happened was the divorce  
7 settlement came after that.

8 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Well, I thought,  
9 unless I'm mistaken, I thought you stated when  
10 Commissioner Star was asking you about that \$110,000  
11 that you stated in fact that you had a divorce  
12 settlement, and the Court had ordered that that was her  
13 share of the settlement.

14 INMATE HILL: I'll explain.

15 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

16 INMATE HILL: I moved to Washington. I had a  
17 lawsuit going over in Texas over the construction job,  
18 the ten million dollar construction job that I won.  
19 Okay. She knew the money was coming in. It was  
20 \$155,000. She come up to Washington to reconcile for  
21 the purpose of taking the money. I put her on the  
22 checking account. She went to the bank and took  
23 \$110,000 and came back to California under the ruse --  
24 all this time under the ruse that she had cancer when  
25 she didn't have cancer playing on my sympathies, and  
26 she came back to California with my money. It's in the  
27 statement, the defendant's statement, okay. After she

1 came back to California, we went to court and  
2 everything become settled. She took hers and I took  
3 mine. She was entitled to half, but I gave her more  
4 than half. I gave her \$90,000.

5 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: So the \$110,000 was  
6 not part of the divorce settlement? Is that what  
7 you're saying?

8 INMATE HILL: No, it was not part of the divorce  
9 settlement. We went to court. When we were in divorce  
10 court, the judge said that the money would be split  
11 evenly, but she came up there -- which would have been  
12 \$75,000 or \$78,000 is what she had coming, but she came  
13 up there to reconcile our marriage and took \$110,000.

14 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: \$110,000. Well, did  
15 you bring that up during court, during the divorce  
16 proceedings and say she actually took the more than she  
17 was entitled to and we need to split this evenly? Did  
18 that come up?

19 INMATE HILL: It did come up during the  
20 settlement, but I agreed to go ahead and give her  
21 \$90,000.

22 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay.

23 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

24 INMATE HILL: Then it was all done. It was over  
25 with. Everything was settled.

26 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. So but --  
27 okay. The board report states that you acknowledge



1 drinking alcohol daily prior to your incarceration?

2 INMATE HILL: It was about two weeks then I  
3 packed it up and moved down to southern California.

4 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: What were you  
5 drinking back then?

6 INMATE HILL: Beer.

7 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Mostly beer?

8 INMATE HILL: Just beer..

9 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. What type of  
10 relationship do you have with your two children?

11 INMATE HILL: Well, my son lives in San Jose,  
12 and I hear from him periodically and he sends a little  
13 bit of money now and then. My daughter, I don't hear  
14 from her at all.

15 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Have you tried to  
16 reach her?

17 INMATE HILL: Well, I wrote to her, but I never  
18 heard back.

19 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

20 INMATE HILL: We talked -- we wrote back and  
21 forth for a while, and we talked on the phone two or  
22 three times, four or five times, and she was telling me  
23 that she was in college and going to be a social worker  
24 and getting her degree, and then it just ended.

25 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Do you have  
26 grandchildren?

27 INMATE HILL: I have six.

1           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Six grandchildren,  
2 okay. Is that split between your daughter --

3           INMATE HILL: And my son.

4           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

5           DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Ms. Eng, can I ask a  
6 question?

7           PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Yes.

8           DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: This is the daughter  
9 who you believe lied in court; is that correct, sir?

10          INMATE HILL: Yes, I know she lied in court.

11          DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: And you wrote to her.  
12 What is your feeling in relationship about that if she  
13 lied in court and has caused you a life term, but  
14 you've said that you've tried to write to her? Do you  
15 have a feeling one way or another?

16          INMATE HILL: As I stated earlier, I'm a very  
17 family oriented man. I believe in family.

18          DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: So you forgive for  
19 what she's done?

20          INMATE HILL: Oh, absolutely.

21          DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: Okay.

22          INMATE HILL: I blame myself. This is my fault.

23          DEPUTY COMMISSIONER STAR: In what way is it  
24 your fault, sir?

25          INMATE HILL: I could have stopped it, but I  
26 didn't. I'm totally to blame for this.

27          PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Going back on that,

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1 let me ask you something. After the first explosive  
2 incident, okay, how did you respond to that?

3 INMATE HILL: I didn't know about the first  
4 explosive incident until after the second one.

5 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: So you weren't in  
6 contact with your daughter at all?

7 INMATE HILL: Yeah, we were on the phone a lot  
8 and talking and so on like that, but she never said  
9 anything about it.

10 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay. Sir, have I  
11 missed anything in terms of your personal background  
12 that you'd like me to add?

13 INMATE HILL: Well, I went to college. I've  
14 been in college for a while at the Weaver State  
15 University. I went to East LA College.

16 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Did you get a  
17 degree or an AA or a bachelors degree?

18 INMATE HILL: No, I almost did.

19 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

20 INMATE HILL: Then I started college here, and  
21 in my age I can't keep up.

22 PRESIDING COMMISSIONER ENG: Okay.

23 INMATE HILL: I have too many other things  
24 going, my painting. I'm doing an enormous amount of  
25 painting now and an enormous amount of writing. Well,  
26 I mean I created a writing class. I've written two  
27 books since I've been in prison as well.